



POSTER PRESENTATION

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Impaired T cell receptor signaling in HTLV-1-infected CD4⁺ cells from HAM/TSP patients

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HAM/TSP patients show increased HTLV-1 proviral load in peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMCs), however, little is known about the character of HTLV-1-infected cells. It has been considered that the immune system of HTLV-1-infected individuals are impaired, however, the details are unknown. Here, we investigated HTLV-1-infected cells from HAM/TSP patients for their surface markers and immune function. PBMCs were obtained from the patients and cultured for several hours. HTLV-1-infected cells were identified by detection of intracellular HTLV-1 Tax protein. The Tax-positive, HTLV-1-infected cells showed a phenotype of CD2⁺CD4⁺CD5⁺CD26⁻CD45RO⁺CD45RA⁻CCR4⁺CCR7⁻ and a reduced expression of T cell receptor (TCR) and CD3 antigen. Next, PBMCs were stimulated with CD3 antibody and TCR signaling was detected by phospho-specific antibodies for Lck and ZAP70, which are early signaling molecules of TCR. The degree of phosphorylation in whole CD4⁺ cells from HAM/TSP patients were lower than that from normal controls. In addition, Tax-positive CD4⁺ cells showed reduced phosphorylation of these molecules compared to Tax-negative CD4⁺ cells in HAM/TSP patients. Finally, cytomegalovirus (CMV)-specific, HTLV-1-infected CD4⁺ cells showed a decreased production of interferon-gamma by stimulation of CMV antigens compared to CMV-specific, non-infected cells in the patients. These results indicate that HTLV-1-infected cells reduced expression of TCR/CD3 complex in HAM/TSP patients, resulting in a reduction in TCR signaling and impaired immune function.

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